JUN 2 1980
RECEIVED IN GENERAL SERVICES

NP

The People's Korea

No. 997 EVERY WEDNESDAY JUNE 11, 1980 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Pyongyangites Hold Memorial Service for Slain Kwangju Fighters

Joint memorial service of Pyongyang citizens for the resistance fighters who fell in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising was held on the afternoon of June 5 at the People's Palace of Culture, KCNA reported.

Hung on the background of the platform of the services was a red streamer inscribed in black letters with "To the Memory of the Fallen Kwangju Resistance Fighters."

On its both sides were laid wreaths in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the DPRK, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in the name of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and in the name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee.

Attending the memorial services with many working people, students and juvenile corps members in the city were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and leading functionaries of social organizations, leading men of literature and arts, and the press, and rectors of higher educational institutions.

The memorial services began with the playing of the dirge.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the resistance fighters who fell in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu made a memorial address at joint memorial services of Pyongyang citizens.

He said:

The resistance fighters who fell in Kwangju were sufferers who had undergone oppression and maltreatment, subjected to tyranny and humiliation under the "yusin" fascist dictatorship.

They had cursed the "yusin" reactionary rule and hated the oppressors more bitterly and longed for a new policy and a new life more ardently than anybody else.

Foreseeing the end of the "yusin" rule in the death of dictator Pak Jung Hi, they had earnestly desired a dawn of democracy over the dark land of the south. But none of their expectation and desire was realised.

The Chon Du Hwan group proclaimed a new "emergency martial law" all over south Korea on May 17 and perpetrated fascist outrages of making wholesale arrests of organizers of the student movement and men of the political, academic, press and religious circles including democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, while banning all political activities.

This was an allout reactionary offensive and another coup of the "yusin" remnants to stem the trend of democracy.

The May 17 repressive step of the Chon Du Hwan group touched off the furious resentment of the south Korean people all at once and eventually a massive resistance in Kwangju.

Over 300,000 resourceful and courageous insurgents of Kwangju raided puppet police stations and armories, captured thousands of pieces of weapons and armed themselves with them and even captured tanks and armored cars of the enemy and controlled and resolutely defended Kwangju with a population of 800,000 for ten days against tens of thousands of heavily armed "martial law troops."

Comrade Rim Chun Chu went on:

By fighting heroically and unyieldingly till the last moments of your lives, you fully demonstrated your mishaken determination and rock-firm will rather to die than to live a life of slavery to "yusin."

You were the most righteous and poorest people in south Korea, but are patriotic martyrs who laid down your lives for the most just cause of democracy and the cause of peaceful reunification to add shine to your life of highest value.

The feats performed by you are precious compost for our nation's sacred cause of democracy and national reunification and an unextinguishable torch calling the whole land of the south to a battle of resistance for democracy.

Indeed, your self-sacrificing struggle was a prominent event inscribing the Kwangju popular uprising as the biggest and fiercest resistance for democracy ever known in the modern history of the Eastern people against despotism and for democracy. Your feats in this heroic resistance will remain forever as a pride of the nation in the annals of the fatherland.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu roundly exposed indiscriminate massacre of bare-handed demonstrators committed by the Chon Du Hwan group by the use of force.

He continued:

The massacre in Kwangju committed by the Chon Du Hwan group is the most monstrous nation-butchery far surpassing the crimes of dictators Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi in its atrociousness and cruelty.

The United States is also to blame for the nation-butchery committed by the Chon Du Hwan group in Kwangju.

Clinging to a double-faced policy, it acted like one who gives medicine after giving disease: While manifesting support in words to the "political development" in south Korea, the U.S. authorities, in actuality, instigated the Chon Du Hwan group to suppress the people; they not only approved the mobilization of the south Korean puppet troops under their control in the suppression but also framed a sinister plot to directly throw in it even U.S. troops present in south Korea.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists added another crime to their shameful history of aggression in which they had committed a thousand and one crimes for 35 years, occupying south Korea by military force.

In the name of over 1,000 victims who fell with bitter grudge on the streets of resistance drenched with blood, we, carrying the furious revengeful spirit of the bereaved families and the south Korean people pungently condemn the nation-butchery committed by the Chon Du Hwan group under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Rim Chun Chu said that the feats recorded by the resistance fighters in the history of the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy would remain forever in the hearts of our nation and the blood shed by them in the sacred struggle against the "yusin" fascist dictatorship would never be in vain.

He went on:

Though the fallen resistance fighters of Kwangju departed from this life, with their noble desire for democracy unrealized, the flames of resistance kindled by them will burn in the hearts of tens of millions of south Korean people as a torch to revenge themselves on the "yusin" remnants a thousand fold and will certainly bring democracy to the southern land.

Though the Chon Du Hwan group plunged the whole city of Kwangju in a pool of blood and is running riot in fascist frenzy today, it will face tomorrow for its crime the same miserable doom as its predecessors who met their shameful end.

As long as there remain the "yusin" dictatorship and oppression in south Korea, the resistance of the people for democracy will never cease and the second and third Kwangju will emerge in south Korea to destroy the fortress of the "yusin" dictatorship.

The memorial services closed with the playing of "Song of Red Flag."

Kwangju demonstrators were thrown into bloodbath—dead and wounded line in street.

No Change in Yusin Dictatorship

Rodong Sinmun forgan of the CC of the WPK) June 5 carried a commentator's article on Chon Du Hwan's blood-shed suppression of the south Korean people.

A very grave situation going against the demand and desire of the popular masses for freedom and democracy is now being created in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan and his caboodle who had brutally suppressed the struggle of the students and people against fascism and for democracy after proclaiming a new "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea on May 17 set up a new supreme power apparatus called "special national security committee" on May 31 under the pretext of "security" and "maintenance of public peace" against the background of the Kwangju situation and openly entered the road of establishing a military fascist dictatorship.

In an attempt to justify this crime and delude public opinion at home and abroad, they are now painting the "special committee" as an "advisory organ" for the "president."

The Seoul authorities are also clamouring that "political development" will be pushed ahead on schedule.

With no sophism, however, can they veil the fascist nature of the "special committee" and the sinister criminal aim pursued by them through it.

If the "special committee" is a "presidential advisory organ" as described by them, why do the military bosses and secret intelligence bosses wearing steel helmets and running wild in slaughtering people sit in its saddle in time of peace, not war?

And, if they have the slightest intention to promote "political development," why do they close down the "national assembly" and political parties with the "emergency martial law" and "decree," drive tanks to trample down students and people calling for democracy under caterpillars and trump up the "special committee," a dictatorial machine of military hooligans, to seize all the administrative, legislative and judicial powers?

The "special committee" cooked up by the military fascists is an out-and-out military administrative system. Their talk about "advisory organ" and the like is nothing but a smokescreen to cover it up.

The formation of the "special national security committee" means the appearance of a new military administration totally stamping out even the formal "political development" and ruthlessly trampling underfoot the bud of democracy that had just sprouted in south Korea.

The inclusion of some civilians in the "special committee" is nothing but a ruse to veil the true colors of the military fascist dictatorship by putting the toga of "civilian administration" on it.

The civilian "president" is merely a titular. In fact, he is a marionette having no power.

If the May 17 fascist repressive step by which Chon Du Hwan and Co. proclaimed the new "emergency martial law" and turned the whole land of south Korea into a caldron of terror is a replica of the May 16 military coup of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the "special national security committee" trumped up by them is a rehash of the "supreme council for national reconstruction" rigged up by the former dictator in the early days of his military administration.

The formation of the "special national security committee" is, to all intents and purposes, the second "yusin" and a reproduction of the fascist dictatorial system without Pak Jung Hi.

The establishment of the military fascist dictatorship is a wanton attack on freedom and democracy which the south Korean people have aspired after so eagerly and fought for so resolutely and an unscrupulous challenge to the progressive people of the world who love justice and democracy.

With the establishment of the "special committee," Chon Du Hwan laid bare in all nakedness his anti-popular nature as a fascist fanatic and his heinous ambition for power.

He is the boss of military fascism who seized the totality of powers in his hands by taking advantage of the political chaos created in south Korea after the October 26 incident last year and has woven plots in a planned way to maintain the "yusin system."

Lamenting over the death of the former dictator, Chon Du Hwan pledged himself to carry out his "will" and has resorted to all sorts of schemes to maintain the "yusin system" without Pak Jung Hi.

He brought the military under his control by removing all the oppositions from the upper crust of the puppet army on December 12 last year, seized the "Central Intelligence Agency," the den of intelligence and conspiratorial politics, on April 14 and staffed it with his confidants and, through the May 17 fascist repressive step, sealed up all the political activities, got rid of the political rivals and launched a large-scale offensive against the democratic forces.

He placed south Korea indefinitely under the "emergency martial law" and suppressed the defiand of the people for democracy, freedom and the right to existence with bayonets and staged a big bloodbath as in Kwangju.

He who had been running wild in usurping power and cracking down upon the people in this way eventually trumped up the "special committee," thereby committing the unpardonable criminal act of openly establishing a military administration.

To cover up all these crimes, he put up the singnboard of "national seucrity" and deceived and flouted the people. In the final analysis, "national security" on his lips is a pronoun of "security of his power."

As for Chon Du Hwan's statement that he would resign from the post of "director of the Central Intelligence Agency," it is a ruse to wave off the spearhead of public denunciation at home and abroad against him.

He has already staffed the "Central Intelligence Agency" with his underlings and subordinated it to the "special committee" held in his hand. Under such condition, there is no point in his resignation.

In an attempt to justify the establishment of the military administration, the Chon Du Hwan clique is now distorting the truth of the Kwangju popular uprising and trying to connect it with us in a far-fetched way.

In the wake of the announcement of the setting up of the "special committee," it made public the forged "truth" of the Kwangju situation, in which it described the uprising of the Kwangju inhabitants as people as a "disturbance of mobs" and spoke ill of us, claiming that it was manipulated by an "intruder" from the north and tried to convince the people that the setting up of the "special committee" was necessitated by the Kwangju situation. This, however, is a false propaganda completely distorting the fact and reversing black and white.

The Kwangju popular uprising was an eruption of the pent-up rancor of the students and people who had been oppressed under the misrule and tyranny of the "yusin system" by a righteous struggle for democracy and the right to existence. The whole world knows that this struggle which broke out due to the inner contradictions of the south Korean society itself has nothing to do with us.

Many western publications, too, said if there had not been the suppressive police of the "yusin" remnants, the "emergency martial law" had not been proclaimed and the "martial law army" had not suppressed peaceable demonstrators with bayonets, there would not have been created such a situation as the Kwangju popular uprising.

With no artifice can the Chon Du Hwan clique keep in the dark the truth of the Kwangju situation or shirk its responsibility for having plunged the whole land of Kwangju into a sea of blood.

By setting up the "special committee" the military fascists try to enforce an unheard-of draconic military fascist rule.

If this is allowed, south Korea will be turned into a pandemonium of fascism where freedom and democracy are totally stamped out and vest lack of rights and hardships of living, surpassing by far those at the time of the notorious "yusin" rule, will be imposed upon the people.

And it will inevitably strain the situation of the country, aggravate the north-south confrontation and lay a grave obstacle to the reunification of the country, the desire of the nation.

The establishment of the military dictatorship will further accelerate the misfortune of south Korea, endanger peace in Korea and, further, cast a gloom over the development of the Asian situation.

Now the U.S. authorities are affecting ignorance to make it appear as if they had not a hand in the establishment of the military administration in south Korea.

They expressed a sort of "concern" about the establishment of the military power and, pretending to apply any sanctions against the puppets, prattled that a "civilian government" should be set up in south Korea.

But, it goes without saying that this is a fig leaf to cover up their collaboration in establishing the military power.

The military power established in south Korea is nothing but a brain-child of the United States and it has been fabricated under its patronage and manipulation.

It is nobody's secret that for putting down the resistance of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy the U.S. imperialists transferred the puppet army units under the U.S. command in south Korea to the "yusin" remnants to mske them suppress the demonstrators and uprisers in a bloody way.

The high-ranking officials of the United States even called a national security meeting to work out a sinister plot to directly mobilize U.S. troops in south Korea in operation for putting down the uprising and dispatched a flotilla of the mobile strike forces to the waters of south Korea.

All this was aimed at intimidating and suppressing the south Korean people and backing up the military regime with "strength."

It is none other than the United States that saved the "yusin" remnants from destruction by force of arms, encouraged them to usurp power and ensured the establishment of the military administration.

In his recent television interview, U.S. President Carter gabbled that he would fulfil his "commitments" to the south Korean puppets even if they swerve from the "human rights standard" of the United States. This was a full revelation of the U.S. imperialists' intention to patronize to the end the Chon Du Hwan military fascist regime. Each time its colonial rule faced a crisis in south Korea, the United States picked up its puppet, whether he may be a military rogue or a fascist hooligan, and left no means untried to maintain its colonial rule. It used traitor Pak Jung Hi in this way in the past and is now using Chon Du Hwan, a truculent military fascist, in the same way.

The appearance of the new military dictatorial regime in south Korea is an offspring of the collusion of the "yusin" remnants who try to maintain the "yusin" dictatorial system and ride on the back of the people as a fascist tyrant and the U.S. imperialists who seek their permanent colonial domination over south Korea.

This military fascist regime is an out-and-out tool of the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule and its boss Chon Du Hwan is a faithful puppet of imperialism who is following in the footsteps of the former dictator.

Owing to the new fascist step of the military hooligans, a dark period is again coming to south Korea.

Though the south Korean rulers can put down the people with their iron-fisted rule for the time being, they can never stamp out their desire and aspiration for democratic rights and a new life.

The south Korean people are a people who have experienced all sorts of misrule and tyranny, such as military government, "emergency martial law," military coup and "yusin system" under the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys over the past 30 years and an awakened people who have realised what they should do to win freedom and democracy.

The more harshly the military fascists suppress the south Korean people by reviving the military regime, the greater their hatred for and curse on the oppressors will become to flare up inevitably into a mass struggle of larger scale.

It is a foolish delusion to try to maintain the power with bayonets.

The south Korean rulers must immediately lift the "emergency martial law", abolish the military rule and step down from power, as demanded by the people.

All the illegally arrested and imprisoned people should be released, the democratisation of society be realised, democratic government which will guarantee democratic freedom and the right to existence to the people be established in south Korea.

The United States should refrain from patronizing the "yusin" remnants hated and cursed by the people and encouraging them to fascist suppression, take its hands of interference off Korea and withdraw from south Korea.

Seychelles Severs Ties with Seoul

The Government of the Republic of Seychelles has decided to sever all diplomatic relations with the south Korean "regime" as from May 28, with immediate effect.

A press communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles released May 30 said that Seychelles had followed closely recent events in southern Korea where, the communique added, "the repressive measures and massacres of south Korean citizens who rose up against the brutal dictatorship can in no way be condoned."

The communique said that it was principally for this reason and also to express Seychelles' solidarity with the freedom loving peoples of the whole of Korea that the Government of Seychelles has decided to sever all diplomatic relations with the Seoul "regime."

The communique said that at the time of the Seychellois Revolution in June 1977, Seychelles inherited a certain pattern of international relations which had been established during the colonial and neo-colonial days.

In many cases, the communique added, these relations served merely to protect neo-colonial interests and went contrary to Seychelles' new political and social objectives and counter to Seychelles' duty of solidarity with other peoples of the world struggling, like the Seychellois people, for their emancipation.

Regarding relations with the Seoul "regime," Seychelles had hoped at first that the reunification movement embarked upon by the north and south of Korea would come to a satisfactory conclusion and that is why it gave its full support to the international liaison committee on the peaceful reunification of Korea. But events are proving more repressive measures and massacres of citizens by a brutal dictatorship in Seoul.

Pyongyang highly appreciated and warmly hailed the Seychellois government in connection with its decision to sever all diplomatic relations with south Korea, stressing the following matters:

The decisive step of the Seychellois government is a deserving punishment meted out to the south Korean military hooligans headed by Chon Du Hwan running wild in brutal suppression of the people who have risen up in the just struggle against the fascist dictatorship and for democratic rights and freedom.

The Republic of Seychelles' severance of diplomatic relations with south Korea is a clear manifestation of the determined anti-imperialist and independent stand of its government and people who value national sovereignty and dignity and strive for independent development against all manner of interference and domination by imperialism and colonialism.

This step also contributes to further isolating the south Korean authorities in the international arena and, to accelerating the victory of the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence. (KCNA)

Kwangju Uprising Eruption of People's Resentment against Chon's Suppression

Sixteen public organizations of the DPRK on June 3 issued a joint statement denouncing the Seoul authorities which made public the so-called "full text of an announcement of the martial law command" on the Kwangju situation on May 31. (See page 2)

In the statement, Pyongyang highly valued the Kwangju popular uprising as a patriotic struggle for freedom and democracy, exposing the bloodbath committed by the Chon Du Hwan parstroops.

Expressing its firm solidarity with the south Korean people, Pyongyang hoped that the people all over the world would give active support to them.

The following matters stressed by Pyongyang in the statement are:

Indeed, the "full text of an announcement of the martial law command" on the Kwangju situation made public by the south Korean rulers to the world is a fraudulent document grossly distoring, fabricating and completely reversing its truth from a to z.

The massive action of the patriotic students and people in Kwangju was an eruption of the burning indignation and resentment of the south Korean people against the May 17 repressive step.

Over 1,000 citizens have so far been murdered, over 10,000 wounded and thousands of uprisers arrested and imprisoned in Kwangju, a city of bloodshed, where day breaks with atrocious massacre by the military hooligans and night falls with rancor of the people.

With nothing can the south Korean military fascist clique cover up the truth of the Kwangju situation or undermine the significance of the heroic resistance of the residents of Kwangju which stirred up the world.

The citizens of Kwangju were not such "mobs" as maliciously described by the Seoul authorities and their struggle was not a "disturbance."

The United States directly intervened in the south Korean situation and helped and backed the military fascists by force of arms in the suppression of the people, thereby adding one more to the crimes committed by it in south Korea over the past 15 years.

The Chon Du Hwan group's military fascist outrages supported by the U.S. administration are nothing but the death-bed frenzy of those on their last legs.

Joint Statement of 16 Public Organs

Sixteen public organisations of the DPRK on June 3 issued a joint statement denouncing the south Korean military junta for having trumped up a military ruling apparatus called "special national security committee" and published the "full text of an announcement of the martial law command" on the Kwangju situation.

Follows a gist of the joint statement: (Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Kwangju Uprising Entirely Due to 'Yusin' Dictatorship

As is widely known to the world, the massive uprising in Kwangju was an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular fascist terror rule of the south Korean authorities not one caused by someone's "infiltration" or "instigation."

The assassination of dictator Pak Jung Hi last year loudly sounded the death knell of the fascist "yusin system" set up by him in south Korea and opened up a road to democracy for the people.

But the "yusin" remnants who had been in the same boat with the former dictator tried in every way to maintain the accursed "yusin system," going against the desire of the people for democracy.

The catchword of socalled "restoration of democratic order" and "political development" put up by the "yusin" remnants remained a mere empty promise and the old fascist "yusin" order was revived in south Korea with each passing day.

In particular, the appearance of military hooligan Chon Du Hwan foretold the south Korean students and people the emergence of the new "yusin" fascist" dictatorship without Pak Jung Hi and posed a threat to the bud of democracy gained by them through several months of arduous struggle.

The angry students took to the streets of resistance for national salvation and the fighting people cried for democracy in all parts.

Frightened by the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy which spread like a prairie fire to all parts of south Korea, Chon Du Hwan and Co. finally proclaimed a new fascist "emergency martial law" on May 17 and committed the fascist outrages of arresting and detaining a large number of political, academic and religious figures including Kim Dae Jung and hundreds of organizers of the student movement, while closing down campuses, sealing off the press and suspending all political activities.

This in fact is the May 17 military coup d'etat, a reproduction of the notorious May 16 "military coup" of the predecessor.

The students and people of Kwangju turned out to a peaceful demonstration and marched along the streets, shouting "Lift the emergency martial law!" "Abolish the yusin system!" "Release Kim Dae Jung!" and "Chon Du Hwan, step down!"

But the military fascist clique mobilised heavily armed puppet troops and police who indiscriminately fired from the beginning at bare-handed demonstrators, killing numerous students and citizens and drenching the streets of resistance for democracy with blood of fellow countrymen.

It did not hesitate to commit such ogrish atrocities as hanging boy and girl student demonstrators on trees at a park, stripping a girl student of her underwear and cutting off her breast and truncheoning a teenage boy on the head, making his eyeball fall out.

Along with the sanguinary armed repression, the military fascist clique launched an attack operation against Kwangju and cut supplies of rice and food, electricity and drinking water to place the uprisers in a state of suffocation.

When it failed to hold in check the actions of the Kwangju citizens with such methods, it mounted an allout sanguinary attack from the sky and the ground at dawn on May 27, the tenth day of the uprising, by hurling over 17,000 paratroopers of the "martial law army" and perpetrated the diabolic atrocities of indiscriminately slaughtering uprisers by showering gas shells and machinegun bullets over them and turning Kwangju into a sea of blood.

Over 1,000 citizens have so far been murdered, over 10,000 wounded and thousands of uprisers arrested and imprisoned in Kwangju, a city of bloodshed, where day breaks with atrocious massacres by the military hooligans and night falls with the rancor of the people.

Suffice it to note that even U.S. papers denounced the Chon Du Hwan clique's brutal massacre, saying that the number of the killed is countless in Kwangju where a blood bath has been staged by the south Korean martial law authorities.

This is the truth of the situation in Kwangju.

The flames of the resistance for democracy flared up in Kwangju entirely due to the "yusin" dictatorship of the south Korean rulers and the blood-bath which drenched the whole land of Kwangju with blood was also caused precisely by the military hooligans who used violence against peaceful demonstrators.

The situation was caused by them. Yet, they belatedly brought forward an "announcement" in an attempt to shirk their responsibility, distorting the fact to make it appear as if the Kwangju situation were caused by someone's "infiltration" and "instigation."

The citizens of Kwangju were not such "mobs" as maliciously described by the puppets and their struggle was not a "disturbance."

The resistance of the Kwangju citizens for democracy was a massive and patriotic popular uprising for freedom and democracy which was participated in by broad masses of all strata and a struggle of highest form against fascism and for democracy in which the violence of the oppressors was countered with violence.

In scale and fierceness, the Kwangju popular uprising is the first in the modern history of the Eastern people struggling against despotism and for democracy. It infused our people with immense national pride and greatly inspires the people fighting for democracy and social progress.

'Special National Security Committee' Replica Of 'Supreme Council for National Reconstruction'

It is not without reason that the Chon Du Hwan clique dare to insult the Kwangju popular uprising which left immortal exploits in the south Korean people's fighting epic of freedom and liberation, resorting to a political trick to distort the truth of the situation.

It proceeded from a sinister design to reduce its indelible anti-national crimes committed in Kwangju, shirk its responsibility, prevent the influence of the Kwangju popular uprising from spreading to the other areas of south Korea and set up the second "yusin" dictatorship.

Chon Du Hwan and Co. must bear the responsibility for their butchery of fellow countrymen in Kwangju and squarely face it.

But today, far from atoning before the nation, they are following the road of ever graver crimes, and set up the "special national security committee" and are openly embarking upon enforcing a military administration.

The "special national security committee" is a replica of the "supreme council for national reconstruction" rigged up by Pak Jung Hi right after the May 16 "military coup" and virtually an apparatus of military fascist dictatorship for seizing all powers in south Korea.

It is for the "security of the power" of the handful of their ilk that they put the label of "national security" on this apparatus for dictatorship and it is nothing but a drama to make it appear as if the military government were a civilian government that they included a few civilians in it.

The United States is also to blame for the present situation in south Korea.

The United States directly intervened in the south Korean situation and helped and backed the military fascists by force of arms in the suppression of the people, thereby adding one more to the crimes committed by it in south Korea over the past 35 years.

The Chon Du Hwan clique, clearly aware that the present repressive rule relying on the bayonet will produce the second and third Kwangju tomorrow, must act with discretion, immediately lift the "emergency martial law" proclaimed by connecting the situation with us and dissolve forthwith the "special national security committee."

At the same time it must abolish the fascist "yusin system," release Kim Dae Jung and all other illegally arrested and imprisoned democratic figures, students and people and discontinue all the reprisals against the uprisers.

The United States must refrain from replacing its stooges and encouraging them to fascim hanging on in south Korea and withdraw without delay, taking along its aggressor troops and nuclear weapons.

We express the belief that the south Korean people will not make the heroic resistance fighters of Kwangju have shed their blood in vain but resolutely struggle to the end for the realisation of social democracy, thereby smashing the Chon Du Hwan clique's military fascist dictatorship and achieving their cherished desire for democracy without fail.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the expectation that public organisations and progressive people of the world that treasure justice and democracy will denounce the military fascist clique's brutal suppression in south Korea and lift up higher their voice of solidarity supporting the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland,
The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland,
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea,
The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea,
The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea,
The Korean Democratic Women's Union,
The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea,
The Korean Journalists Union,
The Korean Christians Federation,
The Korean Buddhists Federation,
The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification,
The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association,
The Korean Students Committee,
The Korean National Peace Committee,
The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People and
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity

Pyongyang, June 3, 1980

(KCNA)

Chosun Univ. Raps Chon Du Hwan's Kwangju Massacre

Introduced here is a statement written by the Committee for the Democratic Struggle of Chosun University in Kwangju during the Kwangju uprising, entitled "Chon Du Hwan's Operation of Massacre against the Innocent People of Kwangju."

It reads:

Oh, this is the greatest tragedy of our history!

God has deserted our nation!

Soldiers who are duty-bound to protect their fellow countrymen and defend their country, are massacring innocent people of the same race on the second largest scale.

Isn't this a tragedy which saddens the hearts of fellow countrymen and makes them weep?

From the night of May 17, Chon Du Hwan and his troops proclaimed a new "emergency martial law" and arrested all politicians, democrats who had not yield to their wishes. They have dashed the only hope for democracy of the south Korean people who had been placing their last hope on those who have arrested.

This act of Chon Du Hwan's made the Kwangju people, including students of Chon Nam University, Chosun University and several colleges, high school students and other peace-loving people arise in a fierce struggle.

Chon Du Hwan and his company sent 3,000 riot policemen to Kwangju City to engircle the demonstrators. They gradually narrowed the encirclement, using pepper-fogs, to prevent the demonstrators from breaking the encirclement. When the demonstrators were cornered into a narrow place 3,000-strong paratroops pounced on them. The paratroops started killing innocent people as if they were pumpkins on the field.

They carried a large number of blood-soaked corpses on big trucks to throw them away. They chased and caught fleeing people, even girls and children, and murdered them in the presence of other citizens.

These cruel acts infuriated the Kwangju people and made them arise in an uprising against Chon Du Hwan and his company.

However, thousands of people were stabbed to death in the struggle. A 70-year-old lady was killed by a paratroop as she tried to help a bleeding girl from the paratroop.

They shot to death a girl who had been carrying stones to demonstrating boys in broad daylight before many people. Soldiers shouted that they would kill all the citizens of Kwangju, holding up blood-stained knives and guns.

Many wounded girls were carried away in army trucks. Their clothes were torn to tatters and many of these girls on trucks were naked.

In dread of citizens' resistance, paratroops started killing and arresting every youth in Kwangju City using buses and private cars. A large number of students' corpses were laid in waiting rooms at bus terminals in the suburbs. Dead bodies which had not be taken away, were left on the roads until midnight. Injured people were also left there like dead bodies.

At that time, paratroops' slogan was "Kill every youth!" Massacring in Kwangju was too brutal to describe in words. Today, the youths of Kwangju City are killed or injured only because they are young.

"We can kill 70 percent of the Kwangju population," "How many dogs did you catch?", paratroops exchanged these words as if these words were their pass words, during their stay in Kwangju.

Police leaders of Kwangju City had moved their families to safe places before the massacre operation was staged. This angered the Kwangju people to a fiercer uprising.

When some people carried an injured girl into a hospital, paratroops came over to the hospital and destroyed hospital facilities so that the girl might not be treated there.

It is unthinkable how soldiers murdered people of the same race in such a brutal way as U.S. troops had killed Vietnamese in the Viet Nam War.

Enraged by the atrocities unprecedented in world history, patriotic citizens of Kwangju fought with bare fists against the heavily armed airborne troops. However, the press continued to spread false reports on this situation. So, the citizens set fire to the Mun Hwa Radio Station, police stations, military trucks and pepper-spewing cars.

Citizens fought with Molotov cocktails at terminals and the areas around were ablaze.

These passive acts of resistance were nothing compared with the atrocities committed by the paratroops. However, Chon Du Hwan is spreading a false report that such a situation had been created as a result of the destructive acts of the citizens.

After the evening of May 20, the military authorities cut all the communication with South Cholla Province and launched their last murderous operation. Now they were beating and striking even high school students. The air was filled with cries and screams all around in the city.

More than 200 dies and more than 1,000 were injured in the murder operation carried out by order of Chon Du Hwan.

However, the press which was supposed to report truthfully on this miserable situation, never reported the truth about the incident at any time during the five days of nightmares from May 18 to May 21. Memorizing statements by Chon Du Hwan like parrots, they just report that the Kwangju incident is a machination by some seditionists from outside. With only dangers ahead and with aching hearts we cannot write any more.

However, now all the people have risen in a struggle and are crying with tears and in anger to the sky of Kwangju dyed with the blood of rsgistance cutting the chains of dictatorship.

Chon Du Hwan on May 21 issued a statement on the Kwangju incident. The followings are some evidences on that although he is saying that they are groundless rumors:

First, on the passage saying that "40 died..." they were actually killed in broad daylight by paratroops with their knives.

Second, about the passage on a girl student: They stripped a girl student naked and cut the breasts off from her and killed her in Punsudae, Kwangju.

Now the paratroops have been driven out from Kwangju as a result of the riot of all the Kwangju citizens. All the government and public offices have been burnt down and all transportation and communications are paralyzed.

To prevent the troops from moving into the city, the citizens have removed rails in some sections of the Songjongri Railway Line and all the citizens are shouting slogans "We are ready to die!" and "Kill us!"

The Chon Du Hwan clique is trying to achieve their design by utilizing regional sentiments. Thus, they threw militarymen from Cholla Province into the Pusan-Masan area of the time of the incident and have used paratroops from Kyongsang Province in the present Kwangju murder operation. All the nation should remember the anti-people atrocities committed by Chon Du wan.

If we do not drive out the fanatic Chon Du Hwan from this land, our descendents will suffer from endless oppression and exploitation.

Bearing this in our minds, let's go to the forefront of our struggle, singing patriotic songs at the top of our voice.

Hurrah for democracy!

Eight hundred thousand Kwangju citizens are the witnesses of the above-mentioned unbelievable miseries. The Kwangju citizens will fight to the last man.

The Committee for the Democratic Struggle of Chosun University (We wish a person who gets this statement, will copy it and pass it to his neighbors. This is because this is distributed to counter the newspapers which do not tell the truth about us.)

Professors at Chosun University who signed the eclaration demanding autonomy on the campus were severely beaten until they bled around 12 o'clock on May 17 by plain-clothesmen in the presence of their families and were taken away. We don't know whether they are alive or not.

Foreign Daily on Kwangju Uprising

The Asian Wall Street Journal printed vivid reports from south Korea on the Kwangju popular uprising started from May 18, under the titles of "Kwangju Armed Revolt Threatens to Blow Up" and "Calls for Blood Replace Slogans on Banners in Riot-Torn Kwangju" on May 24 and "South Korean's Message: 'Martial Law Is Dictatorship'" on May 27.

These articles were written by Norman Thorpe, Special to the Asian Wall Street Journal. Follow excerpts of them:

Kwangju Armed Revolt Threatens To Blow Up

Here in Kwangju, it appears that if the government doesn't make concessions on at least some demands and moves to retake the city by force, serious new bloodshed is unavoidable. This is a major concern to nearly everyone here.

This concern is being heightened by reports of massing of South Korean army troops on the outskirts of Kwangju, by helicopters that clatter over the city, and by the drone of occasional transport planes at a nearby air base. In addition, Korean radio is reporting in broadcasts heard here that the U.S. approved deployment to the Kwangju area of some elements of the Combined Forces Command. A senior U.S. official in Seoul declined to comment on the report. But it appears certain now that if there is a government attack on the city, the U.S. government as well as the South Korean government will be hit with part of the resentment brewing here.

The government has tried to portray the Kwangju revolt as the work of an angry fringe.

Acting Prime Minister Park, in a radio statement to Kwangju on Thursday (May 22), said "impure" people, a reference to Communists and their sympathizers, were exploiting the turmoil to undermine the government. Wednesday night, the Martial Law Commander, Gen. Lee Hui-Sung, said in a nationally broadcast statement that "the rioters now rampaging in violation of the laws are small in number judging from the present scenes in the Kwangju area" and that "most others are good citizens showing patriotism." He blamed "impure persons from other areas and resident espionage agents" for aggravating the demonstrations.

But it's clear that the demonstrators in this city of 800,000 have a broad base. One of the two groups that put together Thursday's demands described itself as being made up of 26 community leaders, including the local Roman Catholic bishop, 12 other clergymen, three university professors, five businessmen and others. The second group is made up of students.

"We are not a mob," proclaimed a banner carried through the streets Thursday.

The government allegations have reinforced the anger here. Residents say the official stance indicates that the central government doesn't know or won't admit why the riots started.

The crowd that gathered in front of the provincial headquarters Thursday included tens of thousands of people of all ages. Students marched through the area singing a song with verses built around these words: "Release Kim Dae-Jung," "Throw out Chun Doo-Hwan," the man believed to be behind last weekend's military takeover, and "Repeal the Yushin constitution," the legal base for President Park Chung-Hee's hold on the country until his assassination last October.

Residents seemed to be hoping for some sort of compromise. But negotiators returning from the meeting with authorities didn't offer much reassurance.

Representatives hardly had a chance to make their report before students denounced the outcome. The representatives climbed atop a fountain in the city's main plaza to explain the vague promises they obtained. But several students interrupted the presentation with a bitter statement that the command's offer couldn't be considered unless all the city's demands were accepted first.

(May 24, 1980)

Calls for Blood Replace Slogans on Banners in Riot-Torn Kwangju

At the Red Cross hospital here (Kwangju), a crowd is gathered to give blood.

Loudspeakers all over town have been calling for donations. Banners reading "Donate Blood" have replaced some demonstrators' slogans on the fronts of jeeps, trucks and buses.

The need for blood—lots of it—is just one sign of how serious the violence has been in this city, 160 miles south of Seoul.

As of Wednesday (May 21) morning, the government acknowledged the deaths of five troops and one policeman, but on Thursday, this reporter confirmed at least 60 deaths. A conservative estimate of the total is 70.

At the Red Cross hospital, for example, one room contains the corpses of nine males. One is an old man, another a youth of perhaps 14. Most of the others are high school or college age.

In another building, there are five more bodies. One is the body of a soldier that staff say was left behind when the troops pulled out. He apparently was shot. Three other dead civilians already have been removed, staff say.

The latest arrival at the emergency room is No. 104—a high school student with a blood-stained bandage on his foot. The student says he had been watching students demonstrating near a group of soldiers when the soldiers suddenly opened fire without warning. He was shot in the foot. A friend, now in the next bed, was wounded at the same time. Both his ankles are bandaged.

Chonnam National University hospital has handled 22 dead, say staff who are putting bodies into the rough wooden coffins customarily used in Korea. Three of the dead are policeman, they say. Emergency room staff estimate receiving up to 200 wounded, including those who died.

People here are deeply angry that the government-controlled press largely has ignored civilian deaths. As a result, they speak bitterly about domestic reporters. But they cooperate eagerly with foreign reporters.

"My son has died but Korean newspapers say he hasn't," cries one woman.

Kwangju Christian Hospital has received 13 dead arrivals, and treated 90 other patients, say officials. The heavy influx of wounded has severely taxed its facilities. There are patients in an employe lounge, a waiting room and corridors.

Three smaller hospitals report eight deaths and another 80 wounded. Besides the 60 confirmed dead and 435 wounded, there are doubtless more casualties at other small hospitals.

Most of the wounds are from bullets. "A lot of people that came in had several wounds in the same area," says a doctor. They appeared to be caused by machine guns or ricochets, he adds. There are also reports that the Army has used grenades. One hospital Wednesday morning reported treating a 41-year-old man with stab and grenade wounds.

(May 24, 1980)

A large number of students and citizens were killed by the Chon's troops in the Kwangju popular uprising. Photo shows the body of a man killed in anti-government democratic struggle in Kwangju.

(WWP)

South Koreans' Message: 'Martial Law Is Dictatorship'

A large group of students marches by a small shop in this port city (Mokpo) of 220,000 on the country's southwestern coast.

"Throw out Chun Doo-Hwan!" they chant referring to the three-star general regarded as the most powerful man in South Korea.

Inside the shop, the owner points to the loud but orderly marchers. "My son is out there" he says. "If I didn't have to mind the store, I'd be out in the street too."

On the edge of town, a Korean salesman offers a foreigner a ride on the back of his red motorbike. Weaving through the narrow streets, he turns over his shoulder to shout at his passenger: "My heart is heavy because of martial law. It is dictatorship. Can you understand!"

In front of the railroad station, four white collar workers sit in a restaurant and talk to a visitor. One of them says: "We are tired of 20 years of President Park's (Chung-Hee) martial law. There isn't any need for it at this time. The government should have known the minds of the people."

Remarks like these by ordinary Koreans show that the official depiction of the demonstration as mob violence organized by Communists and their sympathizers has little basis in fact.

The spread of protest to Mokpo and a dozen or so other towns in southwestern Korea underscores the depth of feeling. And the pattern suggests that the anger won't easily subside but will continue to fester, threatening to undermine stability in South Korea, until there are fundamental political changes.

"Unless the government gives some sign to people that there will be changes, these things will happen again and again," says a Korean in Seoul with experience in both government and private service. "The government must give some sign."

Things have changed here. A near-carnival atmosphere prevailed over the weekend. Demonstrators paraded singing antigovernment songs and traffic policemen in bright blue shirts held back bystanders and waved cars by. There were few reports of violence.

Kwangju, the capital of South Cholla Province, is besieged by troops who could try to retake the city from the citizens who have controlled it since last week's bloody riots. Anyone suspected of spying for the government or of being a policeman is detained by citizens angry over the army's shooting of Kwangju residents last week. More than 100 people have been confirmed as having died in the past week of violence.

The committee seems to have mobilized much of the city. A policeman estimates that only about 1,000 people have demonstrated, if spectators are excluded, but plainly there are more.

On Thursday (May 22), hundreds of people waited patiently in the sun while students left the station plaza for an hour's march through the streets. Several thousand more people joined a torchlight parade Friday night, according to several participants.

The shopowner whose son was demonstrating offers an explanation for why so many ordinary citizens sympathize with the students. "All the government does is lie," he says. Then sweeping his arms foward to imitate a bayonet thrust, he adds: "We pay taxes, and they stab people."

(May 27, 1980)

May 16 Mil. Coup Replayed

Since emergency martial law was proclaimed throughout the whole of south Korea at midnight, May 17, the situation in south Korea has been in flux. Immediately after the law was implemented nationwide, the martial law command issued the so-called decree No. 10 which bans "all kinds of political activities and politically-oriented assemblies and rallies, both indoor and outdoor".

Similarity

Nearly 15 hours after martial law was expanded to include the southernmost island of Cheju and to impose the state of emergency on the whole of south Korea, a surprising announcement was made which clearly indicated the intention of the south Korean authorities regarding future policy-making procedures.

Twenty-six persons from two different sections of society (the dissident forces and the Establishment) including ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil, president of the majority Democratic Republican Party, were thrown into custody.

Among those being held and questioned on the pretext of playing background rose in agitation the public or for "engineering" recent students' and labor unions' demonstrations were: Kim Dae Jung; pastor Mun Ik Hwan; Kim Dong Gil, Seoul's Yonsei University vice president; and poet Ko Un.

Those being held and investigated on suspicion of hoarding wealth in connection with their political and government activities include: Kim Jong Pil; Li Hu Rak, former KCIA chief; Pak Chong Gyu, ex-Presidential chief bodyguard; O Won Chol, former senior economic adviser at the Blue House; and Li Sae Ho, former army chief of staff.

The list of arrested personages presents a striking similarity between the methods used by the present south Korean authorities led by Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan and the methods employed by the slain Pak Jung Hi's regime at the time of May 19, 1960 military coup. At that time, the so-called "leading forces of revolution" headed by Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Hi arrested corrupt elements of the Syngman Rhee regime together with democratic dissident forces. In order to divert nationwide and worldwide criticism of the oppression of democracy, and at the same time to resolve conflicting interests within the ruling quarters, the south Korean authorities led by the new strongman Chon Du Hwan, who has grabbed new dictatorial power, have launched a two-pronged operation against the democratic dissidents and the Doves within the ruling quarters.

Referring to this point, the May 20 issue of the New York Times said: "By arresting some of the wealthiest cronies of his mentor, President Park, General Chon has purged the ruling Democratic Republican Party of discredited but well-known political leaders who may have been able to buy an election, thereby creating a vacuum into which a future leader more to his liking perhaps himself could enter."

The aim of the May 16 coup was to overthrow the incapable Chang Myon regime and establish a military-fascist regime. However, the present military crackdown by Chon Du Hwan chiefly aims to establish dictatorial power for himself by utilizing the incompetent officials including president Choe Gyu Ha, and by restoring the military-fascist "yusin" system, while suppressing the democratic dissident forces and conflicts between the administration and the military at the same time.

Same U.S. Attitude

Meanwhile, this time, too, the U.S. took the same attitude and measures as those used at the time of the May 16 coup. The emergence of the military as the leading political force is largely attributable to active efforts on the part of the U.S. government.

It is obvious that the May 16 military coup carried out by the slain strongman Pak Jung Hi was directed by the U.S. It is folly to believe the United States had nothing to do with the coup, swallowing the anti-coup statements published by Green, then charge d'affaires of the U.S. embassy in south Korea and Gen. Magruder, the then commander of U.S. forces in south Korea, or pointing to the silence in Washington. Just after the statements were issued, the Kennedy administration denied the statement, approving the results of the coup.

This time, Washington had Gen Wickham, commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, release a south Korean army unit from his operational control to be deployed to suppress the latest students and citizens uprising in Kwangju.

In the initial stage, Washington expressed "displeasure" over the lack of prior consultations such as were held just before the last December 12 military coup which resulted in the arrest of martial law commander Gen. Chong Sung Hwa and other military leaders.

On May 13, the U.S. State Department issued a statement denying information invented by the south Korean authorities on the "southward invasion from the north". It is said that the U.S., for the first time, denied information from an "ally" so immediately and totally as differing from its own view. This was construed as a sign that the U.S. government was displeased with delays in the democratisation of south Korea. However, on May 22, the Pentagon announced that it would send two F-3A advanced airborn warning and control planes to Okinawa one month ahead of schedule. Military sources here said that the planned moves to deploy two sophisticated aircrafts with radar equipment that can detect objects more than 300 km away were designed to intimidate students and citizens of Kwangju city who had arisen in an anti-government action. A real attitude of Washington was fully exposed when the aircraft carriers, Midway and Coral Sea, were sent from the Philippines and Japan to the south Korean waters on May 25, justifying their suppressive efforts by publicizing the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north."

All these facts clearly show that the so-called "displeasure" or "grave concern" over the militarization of south Korean society expressed by the U.S. were only lip-service and that Washington stands on the side of Chon Du Hwan and his followers who are suppressing democracy and striving to maintain their military dictatorship.

Through a reassessment of the recent south Korean situation, the United States learned a lesson: It has learned no lesson from Vietnam, Iran or Nicaragua.

Different Situation

The situation is far different from what it was at the time of the May 16 coup.

Since Pak Jung Hi carried out the May 16 coup, he, proclaiming his theory that economics should precedes politics or culture, had taken so-called economic measures to restore the "completely devastated economy." In fact, this policy was welcomed by the wealthiest circles.

Photo: Dead bodies of the slain citizens and students of Kwangju left at city morgue, awaiting identification by relatives (Newsweek, June 6)

On midnight, May 17, expansion of emergency martial law was proclaimed throughout the whole of south Korea. Photo shows the dark south Korean Capitol building.

But, Chon Du Hwan and his ilk have taken no effective measures except for the expansion of emergency martial law. They have already lost public support completely and become the ir common enemy. They have antagonized not only the students but also the workers, intellectuals, and other sections of society. Worse still, they have alienated their potential allies, the majority Democratic Republican Party and many military leaders.

Chon Du Hwan and his company are clinging to the outdated method of ruling the population at bayonet-point.

What is more, the economy is in deep trouble. In south Korea inflation has been running at a rate well over 20 percent, workers will certainly continue their demands for higher pay. According to the Bank of Korea, in the first quarter of this year south Korea showed minus 1.7 percent growth, with jobless people facing a still bleaker future and inflation getting out of control. In addition, south Korea suffers from a shortage of natural resources and an abundance of labor trouble. The national treasury needs more than 52 billion from private banks—and the chaotic political situation is going to make those loans hard to come by.

Career of New Strongman Chon

In the wake of proclamation of expansion of emergency martial law throughout south Korea and the following mass slaughter of students and citizens in Kwangju by the martial law command, south Korea is placed under virtual military control and a military state. This is also clearly seen in the lineup of the newly formed "Emergency Council for National Security." The lineup which includes 14 military and government leaders, in addition to nine generals in active service, indicates the present military-dominated status of south Korea under emergency martial law. The new Cabinet, headed by businessman Pak Chung Hi n, is also dominated by retired military officers.

In less than five months after Pak regime's hated emergency decree No. 9 was lifted, new martial law decree No. 10 was imposed: all political activity has been banned. Politicians and intellectuals have been arrested, and troops are standing guard in all corners of south Korea. No strike and no college.

All the above-mentioned moves are the handiwork of the new strongman Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan, a 47-year-old army security chief and slain Pak's loyalist. Less than seven months after Pak Jung Hi's 18-year-long authoritarian rule was ended by an assassin's bullets, this young general in much the same mold has moved to stop emerging democratic reforms and has moved onto the political front in spite of the army's earlier commitment not to interfere in politics.

Target of Severe Criticism

The American-trained army security chief has stood a shoulder high among his comrades since he was appointed as chief investigator of the Pak's assassination at the end of last October. The general consolidated his hold on military power last December, when he was instrumental in removing older officers, including the martial law commander, Gen. Chong Sung Hwa. Then, he immediately installed himself as acting-director of the KCIA, a position which enables him to exert vast influence on state policy. (Recently, he announced his resignation as acting-director of the KCIA following his appointment as chairman of the standing committee of the newly inaugurated "Emergency Committee for National Security Measures".) Since then, glorifying and preserving the slain strongman's dictatorship, Lt. Gen. Chon has undertaken what he calls "reforms" preparation of a government-initiated draft Constitution, expansion of full martial law throughout the whole of south Korea and the installation of military administration. These "reforms" have been the target of broad-based criticism of the south Korean grass roots, including students, workers, journalists, intellectuals and dissident forces. Long-smouldering popular discontent reached its explosion point when heavily armed paratroops committed brutalities against the citizens of Kwangju city including innocent children. Now, as a supreme policy-maker and also as a mass slaughter, the new strongman Chon is exposed to severe criticism by the south Koreans: Slogans raised by them include "Death to Chon Du Hwan" and "Dismember Chon Du Hwan," a good illustration of their indignation.

Trained in U.S.

Lt. General Chon Du Hwan was born in the same city of the late strongman Pak Jung Hi—Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province. After he was graduated from the Korea Army Academy as a eleventh year graduate, he visited the United States two times for study. In short, he is a born military officer, educated in the U.S. where he was aquainted with a number of high-ranking military officials.

After that, he was enlisted in the notorious army paratroopers' unit which has recently committed atrocities in Kwangju city. He was in the same class as the slain presidential chief bodyguard Cha Ji Chol when Cha was a squadron leader in the Korea Army Academy.

Although he didn't play a prominent role in the May 16 military coup of 1961, he was a military crony of the presidential chief bodyguard. On the other hand, in 1967, under the auspices of former KCIA chief Li Hu Rak, then presidential chief secretary, he was picked as commander of the 9th Battalion of Capital Garrison Units which were directly in charge of guarding the Blue House (Chongwadae), the presidential mansion. In 1969, he took the post of deputy-senior officer of Gen. So Jong Gil, Chairman of Chiefs of Staff of Army, thanks to recommendation by Yun Pil Yong, commander of the Capital Garrison Units. Thus, thanks to recommendations by high ranking officials of the government and the military, including Cha Ji Chol, Li Hu Rak and Yun Pil Yong, he made a rapid rise in the south Korean military establishment in the 1960's.

Slain Pak's Dedicated Supporter

During the 1970's, his so-called success officer is illustrated by his post as regimental commander of the so-called "White Horse Regiment" in the Vietnam War. Gen. Wickham, commander of both the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and the United Nations Forces, has been on friendly terms with him since they fought together in the Vietnam War. In 1973, he came back from Vietnam and became commander of the army paratroopers, grabbing the title of brigadier general of the army. In the same year, though Gen. Yun Pil Yong, his mentor, resigned on charges of involvement in a bribery scandal, he maintained a clean record thanks to protection by Cha Ji Chol and Li Hu Rak. In 1974, he was recommended by Cha to the Presidential deputy chief bodyguard. This post enabled him to cultivate very close relations with President Pak, and he became a dedicated supporter of Pak's political theory.

In 1977, together with three other elites, he was promoted to major general. His appointment as CIC commander is reportedly to have been strongly recommended by Cha Ji Chol. In October last year, following the assassination of Pak Jung Hi whom he deeply respected and of his close associate Cha, he was made himself chief investigator of the assassination.

In an interview with the Japanese weekly magazine "Shukan Post", former Maj. General Choe Hong Hwi, ex-commander of south Korea's 6th army, now living in Canada, said: "By carrying out the December 12 military coup of last year, he seized actual power, and the present May 17 coup has enabled him to consolidate his intention to restore the 'yusin' system initiated by the late dictator Pak Jung Hi."

Press Accounts: Kwangju Incident

Followings are brief comments on the recent Kwangju incident carried in the June 6 issues of the leading U.S. weeklies, Newsweek and Time: **(Titles: Korea's Day of the Generals, Newsweek; Ten Days That Shook Kwangju, Time. Subtitles are ours....Ed.)**

'Kwangju Affair Is Still Not Over'

The same people who had anxiously sought out foreign reporters during the siege were suddenly afraid to be seen speaking to one. A medical student came up to me and said: "The Kwangju affair is still not over. The people will not forget." Immediately, a man in a nylon jacket—the standard uniform of the South Korean CIA—started shouting at him. Hastily, the student shook my hand and disappeared.

"The military has the power, the guns," said Korean-born Chong-Sik Lee, a political scientist at the University of Pennsylvania. "But the military cannot bottle up people's discontent with guns. Anyone with political experience should know that."

When the students gather and have time to think about what happened, Gen. Chon will face a great many problems. The students will erupt again, unless Chon manages to shut the universities altogether." Or unless he manages to close the rifts his policies have helped to open. (*NEWSWEEK*, June 9)

'We Are against Dictatorship'

Outside the sandbagged government office building, hundreds of women queued up to try to identify the bodies of 16 fallen rebels displayed in open coffins. The corpse of a Protestant minister, Moon Jun Chol, was also found in a small building where the rebels had deposited thousands of their weapons. Hospitals, meanwhile, were overcrowded with wounded.

The government tried to pin the blame for the violence on Communists and other "impure elements" but, according to most accounts, the armed forces themselves encouraged the rioting by overreacting. Only a handful of the estimated 200 dead were soldiers. The rest were civilians, shot down by the military. Eyewitnesses told Time Correspondent Edwin Reingold that soldiers had beaten and shot civilians indiscriminately. Said one American resident: "Anybody in the soldiers' way was beaten mercilessly. When they saw the injured lying in the street, the soldiers beat them again." The American saw paratroopers shoot and kill a mother and her five-year-old child. When he shouted in protest, "Why are you doing this?" a soldier yelled back, "This is Korea, not America." A policeman who had changed into civilian clothes and joined the rebellion explained, "We couldn't stand to watch our own people be slaughtered. We are against dictatorship." (*TIME*, June 9)

Army paratroopers kick the arrested students: Students say that "The Kwangju affair is not over. The people will not forget." (Newsweek, June 9)

RPR Calls on "ROK" Soldiers to Turn Guns at Chon Du Hwan

The Seoul-based Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a vanguard underground organization of south Koreans for democracy and national integration, states that "the massive popular resistance in Kwangju will shine forever as an event of great pride in the history of our nation and of Eastern nations and also as humane history." This definition of the Kwangju uprising is contained in a manifesto addressed by the Central Committee of the party to the south Korean people on May 28 in connection with the recent bloody showdown between the students and citizens of Kwangju City and the army paratroopers sent to brutally suppress the demonstrators.

The manifesto also called on the Korean grass-roots to form an anti-fascist democratic united front against the new military fascist dictatorship irrespective of ideological differences, beliefs and political affiliations.

It also stressed that soldiers and officers of the army should turn their guns at the Chon Du Hwan military clique.

Follows a gist of the manifesto:

It is high time all people rose as one in the resistance for democracy to overthrow and bury the group of new military fascist dictator Chon Du Hwan.

The south Korean patriotic people of all strata should form an anti-fascist democratic united front against the new military fascist dictatorship, transcending ism, view and political grouping, rise up determinedly in all cities, factory towns, rural villages and university towns, following the example of the struggle in Kwangju, to start a serious struggle for overthrowing the *yusin* fascist clique.

All the students of Seoul and local areas should draw a lesson from the people's resistance in Kwangju and expand the struggle on a nationwide scale and get the arrested students and citizens released and the blood shed by comrades-in-arms paid for, through the unity of the ranks and a joint struggle.

All the south Korean worker-peasant masses, if they do not want to be slaves of the new military fascist dictatorship, should unite under the banner of anti-fascism and national salvation and become vanguard fighters in the resistance against fascism and for democracy and discharge their mission as the main forces in its van.

All the intellectuals including pressmen and students should condemn and expose to the world the indelible crimes of the Chon Du Hwan *yusin* remnants and keep pace without hesitation with the raging torrent of the struggle against *yusin* and for democracy.

The manifesto appealed to the officers and men of the "martial law army" and police as follows:

The destruction of Chon Du Hwan, like the doom of Pak Jung Hi, is a matter of time. If they do not want to share the same doom with fascist dictator Chon Du Hwan, they must not suppress the righteous struggle of patriotic students and citizens, but level guns at the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique.

The United States now stands stark naked: Talking about human rights and "political development in south Korea" outwardly, it strangles the human rights and democracy of the south Korean people and zealously defends and fosters the military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Du Hwan gang.

The United States can never evade its grave responsibility for having caused the bloodbath in Kwangju. If it does not want to be denounced any more as a strangler of human rights and democracy, it should immediately discontinue all its undemocratic acts going against the desire of the south Korean people for democracy and backing the *yusin* remnants and immediately withdraw its cursed aggression forces from south Korea.

Photo shows an innocent child in deep mourning carries a portrait of his slain father at city morgue. Hundreds queued up to identify the dead bodies. (Time, June 9)

The *yusin* remnants who had concealed their true color with the veil of "orderly and gradual political development" have now cast off the mask of "troublesome democracy" and took the road of open military fascistization and military administration.

Chon Du Hwan, the boss of the military gang, is the ringleader of fascism revived in present-day south Korea and the boss of the military.

This fascist element who received special education in intelligence-intrigues and swindle in the United States is a fascist thug who served with "loyalty and filial piety" of special sort Pak Jung Hi, the traitor for all ages denounced by the south Korean people so bitterly, calling him "father".

This fascist element who attained rapid promotion through intelligence intrigues and fradulence is a shameless swindler who victimized anyone, if this helped him rise to a high position by winning the favour of Pak Jung Hi, and a rare fascist murderer who killed in cold blood a large number of patriots and people of south Korea and humiliated many Vietnamese women and brutally killed a great number of Vietnamese inhabitants in the battlefields of the Vietnam War of the U.S., feeling the thrill of joy of a man's life in murder and pillage.

The people's resistance in Kwangju which demonstrated to the whole world the heroic mettle of the south Korean people was a courageous and righteous massive uprising of the Kwangju people who chose resistance, as democracy is more precious than their lives, a manifestation of their unbreakable will never to live a life of slavery to fascism, even if it may cost them their lives on the square of democracy, an expression of their unshakable decision to destroy the dark society of fascism without fail and build a new society of democracy.

Indeed, the massive popular resistance in Kwangju on which the attention of the world was focussed is a conspicuous event which will occupy a chapter of feats in the history of the struggle of south Koreа and shine forever as a great pride in the history of the nation, Eastern history and the human history.

Memoirs of Reinstated Rihwa Girl Pak In Hae

My Number in Prison Was No. 5599 (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

I was detained in Room 7 where 14 prisoners were on charges of adultery. When I entered the room, the prisoners who were going to sleep, just opened their eyes and looked askance at me. Someone asked me, "How old are you?" "22 years old," I answered. As my hair was short and looked younger, they didn't believe me. "What's your occupation?", someone asked me again. "Student." "Student?" A stout woman slowly rose and asked me. "Then, what's your crime?"

"On charge of violating an emergency measure." "Emergency measure? Really? I wonder what kind of a family man you hooked. Sit down, sit down. Do you want lump sugar? Take it." She forced me to eat it.

That night, I fell asleep exhausted. From the second day, my prison life as No. 5599 started. I had to endure loneliness alone. The first thing to endure was cold and drowsiness.

It was May when I was detained but the temperature there was that of winter. Other prisoners had some underwears on. A sport shirt was all that I had on me. As it was so cold, I drowsed and fell, and was shaking all the time.

At fifteen were crowded in the room for 8 persons, the room was full and there were no space for me to sleep. However, a jailer went around all the time and looked into the room through a peephole, yelling, "Is this the place to take a nap?" We could hardly sleep.

After a week, we were in solitary cells, which ordinary prisoners fear very much. We had to wash our faces there. We were not allowed to speak. It was only when a visitor came to me that I could hear my own voice.

It was strictly prohibited to contact any prisoner detained violating an "emergency measure." In order to show that a person was a suspect detained "on charges of violating an "emergency measure," a blue mark was put on the left side of my meal tray. I read books all day long.

At dusk, I walked back and forth a tight room like a caged animal. Persons vigorously walking on the street haunted me. I wished I could look up the blue sky as long as I wanted. What I could see was only the gray walls. I happened to get a ballpoint pen. I wrote a letter with this pen and sent it to my friend. But the letter was discovered.

An "odd-jobber" selected among from prisoners to do odd jobs for the guards was probably an informer on me. She always stole a glance at suspects of an "emergency measure" violation. I quickly cast away the ballpoint pen in the toilet room. But, the jailers picked it out by turning up even the bottom of the toilet room. As a result, I was prohibited from doing exercise for a month. However, this was a good experience for me. Whenever I see a ballpoint pen, I remember this and couldn't but smile, thinking that I was scared by the jailers who drew close to me with a stern look.

The prison means isolation, severance, ruthlessness and hopelessness. Endless self-struggle is needed for survival. Life in a solitary cell gave me a good chance to ponder deeply on one thing.

However, logical thinking without discussion is moved against limitations in no time and led to dogmatic thinking. Since the prison also forms a society, I was apt to lapse into a daily life in prison. It was difficult for me to control myself, as I could get no stimulus from outside. I experienced for the first time the loss of everything I had possessed. For a prisoner, parents, brothers and sisters, social standing as a student, and knowledge acquired in the past had no meaning at all. My future life was to start from where everything had been taken away.

Now I have restored what I lost in the past. However, it will play merely supplementary role, different from what it used to play.

The spell of rainy days in summer was long than usual. We couldn't take exercise. The walls got mildewed all over.

An electric light was left switched on. I thought of my home, while listening to the noise of the opening and shutting iron gates, the creaking of the shoes of jailer, voices of people in the next rooms, breathing of other prisoners, and murmurs of prisoners as they tossed about in sleep.

"Bean Curd Case", Struggle at Prison

At that time, a "bean curd incident" occured in the male prison. After a release from prison, I heard about this incident from a senior who was directly involved in that case. The story was very impressive.

A fixed quantity of bean curd was supplied to the detainees. It was only a piece of bean curd that was supplied to the prisoners. But, it was a "good" meal in prison. Owing to irregularities committed by jailers in charge of food distribution, the amount of bean curd supplied was remarkably decreased.

In order to restore the right of prisoners, students detained there on charges of violating "emergency measures" staged a hunger strike, demanding supply of a fixed quantity of bean curd. At first, other prisoners feigned indifference for fear of discipline. When they knew the students' real motive, they came to join the students. When one prisoner shouted slogans, hundreds of other prisoners followed him. When slogans were shouted in one prison, detainees in other prisons followed. Later, ordinary detainees took the lead.

In order to smother this case, a responsible person of the prison confined the students in an attempt to win them over. But, other prisoners demanded release of the students. They also wanted to know why the amount of bean curd supply was reduced and strongly demanded that the prison authorities supply a fixed quantity of bean curd. Finally, the responsible person of the prison gave in. Then, the responsible person was punished and a fixed quantity of bean curd came to be supplied.

A high-ranking officer was said to have personally offered an apology. On the other hand, tens of students there were later transferred to regional jails following the "incident." Ordinary prisoners there are said to have expressed sorrow at the time of parting.

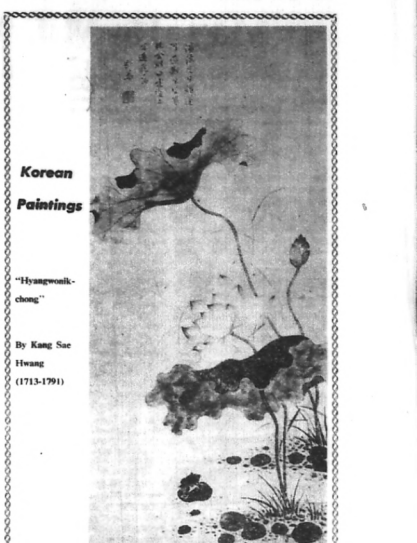
Three months passed as I waited impatiently in the solitary cell. It was hard for me to hear jailers or policemen say as follows: "You had better study and get married, as you have good looks. Why did you join demonstration?"

When the trial started, I was moved from the solitary cell to a room where I lived with other prisoners. There were six prisoners. Two were detained on charges of theft, two adultery, and the remaining two were charged with violating the customs act. They were all married women of 30-40 years old. While I was there for 7-8 months, about 20 prisoners came and went. Their charges were: attempted murder, aiding and abetting suicide, bribing, marijuana, adultery, theft, customs act violation, smuggling of gold bullion.

When I was moved to this room, I was so glad that I rattled on for two days about myself, leaving my books unopened in a corner. After I had talked about all sorts of things, I stopped speaking.

The prisoners at first were afraid that I might bully them as I was expressionless and had been detained there long.

Later, they were glad to know that they could live with a good student and could escape "double imprisonement." They were kind to me who was the youngest of us all, as if I were their youngest daughter or sister. **(To be continued)**



Korean Paintings

"Hyangwonik-chong".

By Kang Sae Hwang (1713-1791)

Short Story:

Fellow Travellers (5)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from the previous issue)

The girl took a few steps towards me. In an almost tearful voice she said, "But, Pa!" "But, Pa! You even change the water for me. I don't know how to thank..."

She seemed so touched. She could not finish her words, and tears stood in her eyes.

"My! How silly you look! Why the tears?"

I teased her, but the funny thing was I too felt I was swallowing a lump. Evidently tears are not for grief alone; they can also be expressions of joy.

The colour came back to her face. We sat down on a bench.

"But, Pa! I'm so sorry you got off the train on account of me. Now you have to wait till the evening train, I only hope that you're not on an urgent trip. Oh, what am I saying?"

"Oh, It's alright. There is nothing to worry about."

To relieve her of worries I tried to change the subject. But I could think of nothing to say. In the meantime the girl unpacked her bundle and took out a boiled duck egg. Then she removed the white and crushed the yoke before she sprinkled it into the can. She asked me.

"How far are you going, Pa?"

"I'm going to Pungsan."

"Pungsan? Really? I'm going to Songbong."

Now, it was my turn to be surprised. So, after all, the girl was from the same district with me. So I asked.

"Which co-op farm are you from?"

"Chonkaeri."

"Really?"

"Which ri are you from, Pa?"

"Me?"

I didn't know what to say. Hurriedly I answered.

"Oh, I live in town."

"Really? If I'm not too inquisitive, may I ask in what office you are working? I'd like to drop in when I'm in town. I must figure out how to express my appreciation..."

"Well, you don't need to..."

I tried to gloss it over somehow, but she was rather insistent. If I told her I was chairman of the County Party Committee, I knew, she would be greatly confused. Then, on my part too, I did not want to put our friendly relations on a formal basis. Eventually I thought out something.

"Well, I'm with the County People's Committee... By the way, I don't even know your name yet."

"Oh, I'm sorry. I am O Myong Suk."

"O Myong Suk! You don't mind if I call you Myong Suk. How can a young girl like you manage such a big project all by yourself. You're sure you aren't after some big name?"

To my question a dark cloud came over her face. She just sat there saying nothing for a time. Her face was sober. Her right hand nervously rubbed her left. Her eyes blinking. Indeed how sober.

"Maybe you're right to say that I'm after a big name. There is some heroism in me, I think. Well, so much for that. By the way, Pa, are you on a business trip? I only hope you are not delayed in an urgent trip on account of me."

Thus, changing the subject, she again gave me a worried look. This girl will not feel at ease, I thought, unless I tell her something definite.

"Don't worry! I am on my homeward journey from a vacation. So there is nothing very urgent."

Then she heaved a sigh of relief. But not for long. She fired another question at me. This time the girl wanted to know where I had been. Mt. Myohyang was the first thing that came to my mind, and I told her. I had been to that mountain. I guess Mt. Myohyang had been on my mind because I had wanted to see the scenery there for sometime.

"You were in Myohyang mountains! How wonderful!"

Now, the girl folded her arms and started firing questions. She wanted to know if I had visited the temple where Sage Sosan had lived. Her eyes bespoke her envy and curiosity. Well, I thought of pictures that I had seen sometime back in a pictorial and I answered in the affirmative. Again in an envious tone she wished that she could see Mt. Myohyang some day. Her eyes narrowed as if she were dreaming.

"Gee, Pa! How wonderful! You know what I wish? I wish, some day I could see every famous place in Korea. All the historic sites, scenic spots, big construction sites, high peaks above the clouds, the boundless East Sea..."

"What stops you from going? Every year you get a vacation, don't you? Then like a bird you can fly all over the place."

"I like that. I mean when you say 'like a bird'. I think I will do that. But..."

Suddenly her cheerful countenance darkened, casting her eyes at the fish pail in the center of the waitingroom.

"But I can't do that now."

"Why not?"

"Because of that," she said, nodding toward the pail. I asked her if she was really the only one doing the fish-breeding. But Myong Suk hung her head and looked at her toes. She was even biting her lower lip. Eventually she mumbled.

"Our managerial chairman thinks I am an egg peddler."

"What? What did he mean by that?"

"According to him, there was once an egg peddler who was walking on the ice carrying some eggs. He was busy figuring. He figured that if he sold the eggs he could buy some chickens. Then he would get more eggs.

Well, he could continue with this. In ten years he would make big money. Next he became in a quandary about what to do with the money? To buy a big tileroofed house? Or, a piece of fertile land? While debating he slipped on the ice and all his eggs fell to the ice and smashed. With them all his dreams were shattered. So, our chairman thinks I'm daydreaming like this egg peddler."

"So, what did you say to him? He has no business to insult a person like that."

I was more indignant than the girl. After a long sigh she continued.

"So I tried to explain every thing again and again. Our co-op has many reservoirs, paddy-fields, and streams. I told him, if we made good use of all these, we could breed fish. And we would get at least 50 to 60 tons of fish easily in a few years. And 100 tons in four to five years. Then the chairman told me I was exactly like the egg peddler!"

"But, just the same, he shouldn't speak that way."

I recalled the managerial chairman of the Chonkaeri Co-op Farm. He is a man of determination, and his co-op farm is doing pretty well. And, to my best knowledge, he got along fine with the people, too... So, I figured he did not take too seriously what this girl had suggested.

"I must confess I did a lot of thinking. I know I was foolish, but I thought perhaps I should call it quits. Then I regretted that I stayed with the co-op farm after graduation. When I finished school, I should have gone on to university."

"I suppose you were an honour student."

It was obvious from what she said she was an honour student. But I had to say it. I wanted to congratulate her but thought it might embarrass her.

"I stayed behind because I had a dream. I wanted to change our mountain village into a home of fish. A year has passed already. But little have I accomplished. The managerial chairman thinks it is all my whim. And often I thought I should not have started this. Maybe I am like the egg peddler."

"No, you shouldn't think that."

"Of course, not. But sometime I can not help thinking that way... There was a time when I was so downhearted. I went up the back hill and had a good cry. Then I left better, and thought more."

"Oh! So, what happened, then?"

She was silent for some time. It seemed she was undecided whether to tell me or not. But I was very much interested in hearing what she had thought. Evidently she sensed this, too. **(To be continued)**

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (17)

Dyeing Technique, Craftwork

(Continued from the previous issue)

Many excellent craftworks were made in the three kingdoms. From the beginning, Koguryo developed spining technique. High quality fabrics were produced. Dyeing technique attained a high level of perfection. After the 3rd century, remarkable progress was made in the production of high quality fabrics. Also produced in large quantities was fantastic patterned silk cloth with variously colored yarn. A widely used dyeing technique was that of using an openwork board and dyeing with uncolored spots. Along with dyeing and weaving techniques, embroidery also made progress. A rough sketch of the embroidery "Hanging-scroll Embroidered with a Paradise" made in 622, the oldest extant embroidery in Japan (property of the Horyuji Temple in Nara, Japan), is believed to have been drawn by the Koguryo artist Ka So Ji.

A gilt-bronze coronet with an openworked sun, moon and cloud pattern shaped like a bisected peach, 25cm in width. It has a threefold circle in the center which contains a three footed crow symbolizing the sun and above it, another bird and on both sides patterns of certain symbolic nature. A graceful flame pattern ornaments them. The wood in the place was fixed to the back of it and sprinkled with iridescent powder from the wings of beetles, bringing out better harmony between the color and lines of the gilt-bronze openwork.

This unique decoration is original and hardly found in any other countries of the world other than Koguryo, Palhae, Silla and Japan which was directly influenced by these countries.

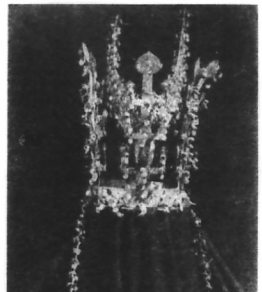
The decorative gilt-bronze openwork crown has a frame on its either side, from which nine flames shoot upwards. To give life to the flames, the pointed ends are twisted and small dotted lines are drawn all over the surface.

The halo-shaped openwork ornament resembles the above crown in the style of its decoration. With petals of a lotus flower as the center, flame patterns look lifelike.

Koguryo's metal craftworks exhibit the progressive spirit of the Koguryo people and their strong will to defend their own style of arts.

A large number of Koguryo roof tiles were discovered, mostly belonging to periods after the 4th century. Their patterns are rather larger and their quality is harder and finer than that of Paekche and Silla roof tiles. The oldest roof tiles of Koguryo were excavated at the Changgan mound, Tshian, China.

In Paekche, sericulture and handicraft industry flourished from its early period and high quality silk cloth was produced in large quantities.



Gold crown discovered at the Kumgwan mound, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province

According to the *Samguk-sagi*, Paekche kings and aristocrats wore clothes, crowns and belts different in quality according to their social standing.

It is hardly possible to obtain a general picture of Paekche culture as it was severely destroyed in war and plundered by foreign invaders.

Many handiworks were exhumed from the tomb of King Munyon (501-523), the 24th king of Paekche (Kongju county, South Chungchong Province), giving bits of information on the Paekche culture, in particular, the development of her industrial arts, fine arts and architecture.

Among the excavated handiworks are the gold-flower ornaments attached to the headdresses of the king and the queen, a gold hairpin (*pinyo*), gold earrings, rings, comma-shaped beads, and bracelets, which represent the industrial arts of Paekche.

Of them, the gold-flower ornaments are fine craftworks made from thin openworked gold plate. The gold-flower ornament fitted to the crown bears an arabesque pattern resembling a flame and numerous gold pendants are hung on its front side. The crown gold headdress ornament is adorned with bisymmetrical patterns and the upper and lower sides of the central part are openworked in lotus-like and lotus-like patterns. Gold pendants are not found on this ornament.

A gilt-bronze openwork coronet ornament and a gold ornament were unearthed from the Chungsang mound, Rungsanri tomb, Puyo county. This open work pattern is the same as that of articles of the Asuka age of Japan. "*Tamamushizushi*," in Japanese (property of the Horyuji Temple), is an openwork miniature shrine containing a small Buddhist image, which is executed on iridescent ground produced from beetle wings. The openwork pattern of "*Tamamushizushi*" may serve as an example. The method of produce the ground color was created in Koguryo and was introduced to Japan via Paekche. From this fact it is clear that "*Tamamushizushi*" was made by Paekche craftmen.

The unearthed Paekche roof tiles were decked with lotus flower patterns, showing the development of roof tile manufacturing art in Paekche. The roof tile patterns of Paekche are different from varied Koguryo roof tile patterns, and are tender and more distinctly designed. The roof tiles discovered on the sites of the buildings of the Asuka age are marked by the features of Koguryo and Paekche roof tiles.

Among the excavated articles of Silla, many fine metal craftworks are found. Several coronets made of pure gold, silver and gilt-bronze were exhumed from the tombs of Kyongju, Kyongsan and Talsong districts, North Kyongsang Province. Also famous are the pure gold crowns found at the Kumgwan mound and Sobong mound in Kyongju.

The pure gold crown set with jewels which was unearthed from the Kumgwan mound is 44.5 cm high and 19 cm in diameter, and belongs to the 4th-5th centuries. The crown divides largely into two frames—inner and outer. The outer frame consists of five main branches stretching upwards from below. Each branch bears angle-shaped building twigs and each twig is edged with a flower-bud design. The inner frame is shaped like an ornithic wing spread backwards, and its surface is openworked in a geometrical pattern.

Both are made of thin gold plate, the outer frame is executed roughly as if it were cut rudely with scissors while the inner frame is made neatly and delicately like the openwork decorations of Koguryo and Paekche. Pendants are suspended from both frames with thin gold strings—more than 100 comma-shaped jade beads and small round gold pieces. Excavated from the No. 155 tomb of Hwangnam-dong, Kyongju, is a gold coronet 32 cm high and 20 cm in diametre, decorated with 58 comma-shaped jade beads and hundreds of small round pieces of gold. Pendants from the coronet overlap each other and produce a sweet sound by a slight movement of the crown.

Pure gold earrings are also splendid craftwork of Silla. Some 70 pairs of earrings have been found so far. All of them differ in shape. Their rings differ in size. The thick one is hollowed inside to reduce the weight and the pendants attached to the ring vary in shape—peach-shaped, flat and three-dimensional. The earrings are inlaid with thin gold threads and fine gold grains less than one millimetre in diameter and are studded with various beads and stones to increase the colour effect.

Varied gilt-copper accessories were also discovered. For the males are decorative gold hoods, belts, etc. and for the females hairpins embellished with gold beads, gold bracelets and so on. Gilt-bronze decorative shoes, in particular, which were worn on ceremonious occasions, are ornamented with various kinds of patterns such as flame and turtle shell patterns from the surface to the sole. Ornamental harness is also highly decorative. Saddles and armour exhumed from the Kumgwan mound are openwork articles.

The unique cultural characteristics of the three kingdoms are also found in jewel craftwork. Materials are such jewels as green jadeite, crystal, amber, agate, pearl and gold, silver, copper, glass, shell, bone, etc.

Glass beads were exhumed from the Kimhae shell mound, showing that glass was manufactured in Silla from its early age. Pots with various carved figures of animals and patterns on their surface were also discovered. **(To be continued)**

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

Apr. 21

* Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Commission, on a visit to Mali. The president said that the Malian government and people actively support the just cause of the government and people of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Apr. 23

Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, met DPRK ambassador Ryu Tae Sop to her country. Expressing support to the independent policy of the DPRK, the prime minister hoped that the relations between India and Korea will be further strengthened and developed.

Apr. 25

* Samora Moisei Machel, President of the Republic of Mozambique, met at the Presidential Palace the delegation of the WPK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council.

Apr. 28

* A delegation of the France-Korea Contact and Study Group for Economic and Cultural Problems organised in the French Senate flew into Pyongyang.

Apr. 29

* A delegation of Japan Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Utotani Tokitaro, representative member of the Nishinomiya Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Diet-men's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Kuno Chuji, Member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and Chairman of the League, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Kha met the government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, on a visit to Burma.

He expressed satisfaction with excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Burma and Korea. The Burmese prime minister also met the educational delegation and the book, photograph and handicraft exhibition delegation of the DPRK.

May 1

* The delegation of the WPK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council arrived in Antananarive by plane for a visit to Madagascar.

(KCNA)

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